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TWO CENTS.

Been Frightful.

END OF THE UPRISING DECLARED MAY TAKE RIDES, BUT DOESN'T TO BE NEAR.

olutionary Leaders Still Hopeful of Success-Minor Collisions.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 27, 1:25 p. m.-An inspired statement in the Slove today says the government expects the revolt at Moscow to be completely crushed within four days. The duration of the rising is explained by the small number of troops available. Many of the soldiers necessarily were employed in guarding the government buildings, leaving a comparatively small number available to cope with the insurgents over the wide area of the disturbance. Fresh troops have now arrived and the end is said to be near.

The Slove says: "The grenadiers have wiped out the stain on their honor with blood, fighting in the front ranks at their own request.

From an independent source the Slovo declares it has learned that the bloodshed at Moscow has been frightful and that the casualties will reach 15,000, and that about 100 Red Cross workers have been dispatched from St. Petersburg to Moscow to aid in caring for the wounded.

The paper also says it has learned that the arms of the revolutionists mostly came from Germany and Belgium, whence they were shipped to England, transhipped there and smuggled into Russia through Finland and the Baltic provinces. Continuing, the Slovo remarks: "When our plenipotentiary sought to prevent the sellings." sought to prevent the salling of those ves-sels, through the consuls, the latter refused to act, as all the vessels flew foreign flags."

Revolutionists Hopeful.

The information of other papers is that while admitting that the revolutionists are showing signs of exhaustion they do not regard the issue as decided. The Molva (Russ), which reappeared today, fans the flames by holding out encouragement of the success of the revolt. The paper de-clares that the area of the fighting is in-creasing instead of diminishing, and asserts that the insurgents are holding six miles of barricades. "Even if the revolt falls now," the Moiva says, "it will be recom-menced in January or February." This also is the view of the revoultion-ary leaders here who, however, have not yet given up hope of success. In any case

yet given up hope of success. In any case they assert they can in the meantime keep the government engaged in suppressing continual uprisings, from place to place, be-Heving that each city and town should have its baptism of blood as a preparation for the final upheaval.

In spite of the bad prospects here the leaders of the revolutionists are continuing their desperate efforts to bring on a general conflict. At Kharkoff yesterday the flag of armed revolt was raised, but according to reports the troops which had been largely reinforced put down the outbreak mercilessly. The members of the so-called provisional government, composed of twen-ty-two delegates, which has been sitting there, were captured early in the day and later when the red flag was raised and barricades were erected around the Helfrich engine works, which armed revolu-tionists were holding, cannon were brought up and the revolutionists were given ten minutes in which to surrender.

Battered Down by Artillery Fire. They then sent out an emissary, who was seized by the military commander, who then gave the command to the artillery to open fire on the works, which were literally battered down over the heads of the revolutionists. The latter, although unable to make a defense, held out until three-quarters of their number were killed or wounded, when the remnant, 137 men, surren-

Lieut, Gen. Mistchenko, who commanded a Cossack brigade in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese war, has arrived at Moscow, and may have taken over the command of the troops there. He had a narrow escape from capture by the revo-lutionists at St. Andrew's Monastery, on the outskirts of the city, where the rail-road track was blocked by barricades of freight and passenger cars. The genera and two members of his staff managed to get a sleigh and reach Moscow by making detour, but fifty officers, returning from Manchuria, who were left behind. were captured and forced to give up their arms. They begged to be allowed to keep the gold swords given them for bravery, the revolutionists refused their to

Minor collisions between the troops and strikers, of whom there are almost 50,000 still out, are taking place constantly in St. Petersburg. Cossack patrols are charging and dispersing workmen whenever they collect. The most serious affairs occurred at the Narva gate and on the Moika canal, in which fifty persons were killed or wounded.

Automatic guns have been mounted on the bridge over the Fontanka canal, from which they can sweep the Nevsky prospect in either direction, and also both ways to the canal. The battery is inclosed in a col-lapsible shed in order not to attract too

much attention. 10,000 Killed and Wounded.

LONDON, December 27 .- A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from St. Petersburg says that yesterday Gen. Dedulin, the prefect of police, received a message by telephone from Moscow that the killed and wounded up to that time who numbered 60,000, had six machine guns of the latest pattern.

### QUIET AT ODESSA.

Sentiment for Speedy Finish of the Disorders.

OEDSSA. December 27 .- The actual outlook is difficult to describe, now that the train service is cut off beyond Zhmerinka, St. Petersburg and Moscow and the frontiers are isolated. The post and telegraph departments are working again, but it is quite uncertain how long they will continue in operation since fresh strikes are declared daily and a general strike is ex-pected every moment. However, popular sentiment here is for a speedy finish of the disorders, and street disturbances will promptly ended by the military. ready fewer rowd es are met with, and apart from the nervous tension the city has entirely resumed its normal aspect.

The pleasants of the Kherson district are now quiet, as the military sent there had orders to shoot marauders.

The exodus from Odessa still continues. The steamers leaving here are full of pas-sengers. Most of the families of the foreign residents have already left, and the consuls have made arrangements for ships to take the remainder if such a step be-

## MOSCOW BLOODSHED GONE TO PINE KNOB GOVERNMENT BUDGET

Casualties Reported to Have Departure of the President To Be Scrutinized Closely for a Five Days' Outing.

DEAD MAY REACH 15,000 AFTER A GENUINE REST

EXPECT TO HUNT.

Arrivals of Government Troops-Rev- Two of the Boys Take Guns and May Shoot Some Rabbits-Will Return Sunday Night.

> President Roosevelt will pass his holidays at Pine Knob, the pretty little estate in Virginia acquired last spring by Mrs. Roosevelt.

Accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and their children, Miss Ethel, Kermit and Archie, the President left Washington at 11:30 o'clock today for a five days' outing. The trip was made via the Southern railway in the private car Rover, attached to a regular train. The train was scheduled to arrive at North Garden, Va., the nearest stop to Pine Knob, about 2:40 p.m. The station is eleven miles below Charlottesville. The President was accompanied on the trip by M. C. Latta, his personal stenographer, and James Sloan, the President's secret service guard. Mr. Loeb and his other secretaries remained in Washington.

After Genuine Rest.

President Roosevelt said he was going to Pine Knob to enjoy a genuine rest. He added that, while he and Mrs. Roosevelt would ride horseback over the fine roads in the vicinity of their estate, he did not expect to do any hunting. Masters Kermit and Archie took a gun with them and will and Archie took a gun with them and will do some rabbit shooting. Archie took with him the small bear dog, "Skip," which the President brought to him from Colorado last spring, and he will be used in the nunting of rabbits. Theodore Roosevelt, jr., will join his ather and mother at Pine Knob tomorrow

and will remain with them until they re-William Wilmer, whose plantation adjoins Pins Knob, was at the railroad station to day to wish the President and Mrs. Roose veit a pleasant outing. As the President's horses are in Washington, he and Mrs. Roosevelt, in their rides, will use the horses

of Mr. Wilmer. Will Return Sunday.

The President expects to remain at Pine Knob until next Sunday afternoon. According to present plans he will reach Washington Sunday next at 9:30 o'clock. He was accompanied on the trip today by Col. L. S. Brown, general agent of the Southern railway, who had charge of the railroad arrangements for the journey.

Subscriptions for Miss Roosevelt. A press dispatch from Baker City, Oregon, published yesterday, announced that a tencent subscription was to be started in Oregon, to be extended over the country, for the purpose of raising a sum which would aggregate \$800,000, to be presented to Miss Alice Roosevelt on the occasion of her marriage to Representative Nicholas Longworth. The President disapproves of the proposition, as is indicated by the following statement issued from the White House to-

"The President's attention having been called to the dispatch from Baker City, Oregon, to the effect that a subscription was about to be started for a wedding present for Miss Roosevelt, the President stated while he appreciated this evidence of good will, he hoped nothing of the kind would be undertaken. In fact, he wished particularly that the proposed work should

PROPOSED ELECTRIC ROAD.

Syndicate Will Build From Philadelphia to Atlantic City.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 27.-Aided by a syndicate of Chicago financlers, William J. Thompson of Gloucester City, it is said, is arranging to construct another electric railroad to Atlantic City. It was only a few days ago that the Pennsylvania railroad announced that definite plans had been made for the electrification of its West Jersey and Seashore railroad from Camden to Atlantic City by way of Newfields. Local service is to be operated part of the way, and through express trains, using the third-rail system, are to sale or otherwise, under the law. The spebe run to Atlantic City.

The proposed rival line is to run directly from Gloucester to Atlantic City over ground owned by Mr. Thompson. He owns property at the foot of Market street adjoining the Pennsylvania railroad ferry house, which, it is said, will be used as a terminal for a fast ferry service between this city and Gloucester. The Atlantic City terminal is to be on other property belonging to him. Mr. Thompson is not to dispose of his holdings, but the line is to be operated under a joint contract. Through traffic is to be the aim of the pro-

### FOUND WITH THROAT CUT. Wealthy Ohio Lumber Dealer Mysteri-

ously Injured.

KENTON, Ohio, December 27 .- Henry Potter, a well-known and wealthy lumber dealer of Dunkirk, Ohio, was found under a box car at the Dunkirk stone quarry late numbered 10,000, and that the insurgents, yesterday with his throat cut from ear to ear and a knife wound in his left side near the heart. He was in a dying condition. He stated that he had been waylaid, but no further information could be obtained from him. His condition is so serious that

> death is expected at any time. On Christmas day Potter took about \$1. 200 out of the Dunkirk bank, and when he was found this money and his gold watch was still in his possession.

case of attempted suicide because of a ove affair, it being stated that the man had just ordered a woman's diamond ring a few days ago, but on the day before Christmas had countermanded the order.

Woman Mortally Wounded at Dance. MOUNT STERLING, Ky., December 27 .-Mrs. Florence Watson, wife of Henry Watson, a prominent lawyer, was mortally wounded early today at a dance by John Flaherty, a young farmer, with whom she refused to dance. Mrs. Watson was shot in the back and will die. Flaherty was a sultor for Mrs. Watson's hand before her mar-

Shot Sweetheart and Killed Himself. SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, December 27 .comes pecessary. Business is at a stand-still.

At the moment of sending this despatch the revolutionary party is endearoving to

se the banks.

Noah White shot his sweetheart, Ella Shockey, today in the breast and also in the jaw, and she is at the hospital in a dying condition. White then put a bullet into his brain, causing instant death.

before suggested. The place of meeting is a matter of indifference to this government, which will readily assent to the wishes of the majority of the governments to be rep-

WITHIN THE INCOME

by the House.

APPORTIONMENTS TO BE MADE TO DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

No More Blanket Appropriations-District Not Excepted-Movement for 75-Cent Gas.

Announcement is made in authoritative circles that when the work of making up the government budget for the next fiscal year is taken in hand, after Congress reconvenes, the House of Representatives proposes to exercise a closer scrutiny than ever before upon expenditures, and that at least one radical departure from existing custom is to be made.

The plan is that the powers that be in the House shall stack up the cash on hand and in sight and parcel it out to the several departments, not in ratio of their desires, but in proportion of their most pressing necessities to the amount in the till. The urgency of the claims of the various departments is to be taken into consideration and estimates of the heads of bureaus will not rule the case.

To Apportion the Income.

The idea is to lay aside from the income so much as a maximum for the navy, so much for the army, so much for rivers and harbors and public buildings. Then let the committees having charge of those appropriations itemize the sum to the best advantage. Every appropriation this time will be itemized. There will be no more blanket appropriations, to be expended at the discretion of some head of department or even by the executive. Congress intends to say what the money shall go for and how much. The House leaders are determined to keep expenses within bounds of income and the departments will have to demonstrate the necessity for the expendi-ture of every dollar they ask for.

District Not Excepted.

District of Columbia appropriations will not be excepted from this rule. It can be stated that the House committee on appropriations this session will be more than ever the "town council" for Washington. This disposition to go minitally into Disin detail

The subcommittee was almost completely reorganized and the District officials will called upon to go over again all the features of previous appropriations which have a partial bearing upon the estimates of next year. If the suggested plan for a general division of the government's resources for the coming year among all the branches is carried out, and a maximum amount set apart for the District, the subcommittee will go over the estimates with the officials and help parcel out the bud-

In this connection the suggestion has been made that the District of Columbia committee of the House will this session take on a little more of the "town council" aspect, if that is possible. There are some reformers in the membership of the committee as now constituted, and it is hinted that inquiries may be prompted by the reformers into some conditions in the District which come solely within the purview of the District committees of the houses, which alone can originate or amend

Seventy-five-Cent Gas.

There is a rumor about, for one thing, that there may be a renewal of the agitation for 75-cent gas this session. Some of the old members in the House not on the committee who remember the past struggles in Congress for reduction of the price of gas are said to have been prodding the reformers of the committee to look into the subject and see if there is opportunity for further reduction to the consumers.

WILL BE GIVEN UP.

Secretary Taft Favors Abandonment of the Allegheny Arsenal.

Secretary Taft has approved the recommendation of Gen. Chaffee, chief of staff, for the practical abandonment of Allegheny arsenal, Pennsylvania, as a military station and disposition of the property by cific recommendation of Gen. Chaffee was that the troops now guarding the arsenal, Company B, 9th Infantry, be withdrawn from further service there and transferred to Fort Porter, N. Y., and that the property be left in charge of two caretakers under the quartermaster general's department, pending the settlement of the question of the final disposition of the property. Gen. Chaffee reports that owing to its location in the vicinity of the manufacturing district of Allegheny, the arsenal is not adapted to military purposes of any kind, except, possibly, as a quartermaster's storehouse. Unless the quartermaster general desires its retention by the government for that purpose, the chief of staff suggests that it be sold to the highest bidder. The troops to be withdrawn were part of the legation guard at Peking, China, until recently relieved by a special guard of ma-

YELLOW FEVER AT . . A. Advices Received From Mr. Sleeper, the American Charge.

The State Department is in receipt of the following cablegram, dated yesterday, from Mr. Sleeper, United States charge at Havana, giving the status of the yellow fever situation in that city for the past several days:

"December 19, one new case and eight suspects; December 20, no new cases and five suspects; December 21, no new cases and four suspects; December 22, two new cases and two suspects; Decembr 23, no new cases and one suspect; December 24, three new cases and ten suspects, and De-cember 25, no new cases and no suspects."

OBJECTS TO MADRID.

The Sultan Opposed to Place Chosen for Moroccan Conference.

The Sultan of Morocco has lodged an objection to the selection of Madrid as the place of meeting of the approaching Morocco conference. He has served notice that if the conference is not to be held at Algeciras, as originally projected, he should like to have it at Tangier, which he once

MINISTER PARDO RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Senor Don Felipe Pardo, the newly-appointed minister from Peru to the United States, was formally presented to President Roosevelt at the White House this morn-

ing by Secretary Root. In presenting his credentials Senor Parde

"I have the honor to place in your excellency's hands the autograph letter by which his excellency, the President of Peru, accredits me as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in the United States of America; and to present at the same time the letter of recall of my distinguished predecessor. Mr. Manuel Alvarez Calderon, who has been called upon to fill another high and important diplo-"The government of Peru has instructed

me to consecrate all my efforts to strengthen more and more every day the bonds of old and unalterable friendships



Senor Felipe Pardo.

that have always united both our countries. "Peru, by its geographic situation, its nat-ural resources, and the good will that exists there toward American institutions, wishes to develop its commercial intercourse with the United States; it needs to receive the impulse of American capital, and desires to educate its young men in the spirit of this This disposition to go minutely into District estimates will be caused in part by the presence of new blood on the subcommittee—men who are not familiar with District needs and who have not heard the trick needs and who have not heard the trick needs and who have not heard the trick needs and mutual consideration, the cordial renecessity of the local situation set forth lations that exist already by these means between your excellency's country and my own are bound to become stronger and stronger every day.

"In the furtherance of this noble purpose my government has intrusted me with this mission, having in view the profound ad-miration I feel toward the United States, and the great enthusiasm that inspire in me your excellency's vigorous policy, that embodies and achieves at each instant the ideals of justice, peace and greatness that flourish in the American soul. I feel confident, Mr. President, that your excellency will facilitate the furtherance of the mis-sion I have the honor to fill, I make sincere vows for your excellency's personal welfare and for the prosperity of the United States."

President Roosevelt made a fitting re sponse, dwelling upon the friendly relations that have existed between the two countries in the past, and expressing the conviction that they would continue so in the future.

CASTRO IN A RAGE.

Fugitive General Was Not Promptly Surrendered by Colombia.

Serious trouble has again broken out between Colombia and Venezuela, according to cable advices received at the State Department today from Bogota. It appears that one of President Castro's generals named Montilla, stationed near the border, finding himself in disfavor with President Castro, fled across the border into Colombia to a place called Cucuta. The Venezuelan consul there demanded his arrest, and that he be delivered to the Venezuelan authorities. That demand was transmitted to Bo-gota, and the Colombian government in-structed the local authorities at Cucuta to arrest the man and send him to the capital pending extradition proceedings. But in the meantime and before that order reached Cucuta, Montilla made his escape, and he

as not yet been found. President Castro was angered at this, and recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. He also served notice of his intention to withdraw the Venezuelan consul at the Colombian capital, Bogota. The diplomatic re-lations between Colombia and Venezuela were just on the point of being re-estab-lished, so that this last action is almost equivalent to a complete rupture. It is be-lieved here, however, that when President Castro learns that the Colombian government was not at fault the threatened trouble will be averted

Pan-American Congress Program. The committee on program for the approaching third international American conference, to be held at Rio next July, met at the State Department today and received reports from eight governments upon the program. All of the replies will be in hand by the February meeting, when the program will be completed.

## A New Year's Suggestion NEWS FROM HOME.

The best New Year's present you can give any one is a subscription to THE EVENING and SUNDAY STAR, or either. Send it to your Father, Mother, Sister. Brother or Friend who has left this city for residence elsewhere.

The Evening and Sunday Star mailed to any address, postage prepaid, 60 cents a month or \$7.20 a year. The Evening Star, 50 cents a month. The Sunday Star, including the Sunday Magazine, \$1.50 a year. The Saturday Star, \$1.00 a year.

# WILL REPRESENT PERU THE DOMINICANTREATY CACERES IN CHARGE MCCALL ON THE STAND

Subject by Senators.

WAY OF DISPOSITION.

Real Cause of Present Trouble Said to Be Clash Over Control of Large Sum of Money.

The effect of the revolutionary movement in Santo Domingo on the treaty that is pending between that government and the government of the United States was today the subject of considerable discussion among senators who will be called upon to act on the treaty during the present session of Congress. Before the report of a revolt in the island an intimation had been received here that the treaty would not be acceptable to Santo Domingo except in connection with a clause that the treaty should be submitted to the Dominican congress for final ratification. In view of that suggestion it is not considered likely that the United States Senate will take any action on the treaty until there has been a settling down of affairs in the island.

What Some Senators Advocated.

There are a good many senators who are inclined to advocate an immediate vote against ratification and to dispose of the entire matter in that way. Senators say that it is not possible to ratify the treaty as they claim it has lost its standing before them if it is shown that the government of Morales that negotiated it is not able to maintain itself in power. At any rate, they are not at all inclined to take any action under the present condition of af-

This course is said to be rendered doubly certain in view of the strong opposition that has existed in the Senate against the treaty. The ratification of the treaty at this time by the Senate has been urged on a claim that many of the conditions on which the opposition to ratification last year was based have changed, but that contention has had but little effect on the active opposition that has existed ever since the President's plan in relation to the collection and disbursement of the duties of the dominican government has been made

Unwisdom of Course Pursued.

he fact is, the present developments in Santo Domingo are being cited by the opponents of the treaty as an evidence of the lack of wisdom of the course that has been pursued. They claim that a government that is fraught with such weakness as to call upon another nation to render the aid that has been contemplated by the plan of the President gives conclusive evidence that such an alliance is likely to result in difficulty that should be avoided. It is pointed out that had the pending treaty been ratified, and had the President's plan been put into effect, there would have been nothing for this government to do in the event of such an uprising as is now re-ported to be going on, except to send men-of-war and troops there to maintain the ascendancy of the government that may be overthrown without such intervention. That was one of the important reasons urged by the opponents to the treaty against its ratification.

Dispute Over Money.

The Dominican government now has about million of dollars deposited in banks in New York, and the presence of that large sum there is said to be one of the causes of the factional fight going on, in order to determine which of the contending forces of the little republic will have the power to take charge of that treasure. But whatever may be the outcome of the revolutionary movement in the Island, it is quite generally agreed that the senate will not ratify the treaty under present conditions.

CHARGES BEING INVESTIGATED. Alleged Tampering With the Mails to Effect Political Ends.

Charges have been preferred at the Post Office Department by persons prominent in politics in Kentucky to the effect that mail addressed to one person has been opened repeatedly by others, who, it is said, are employes of the state government. The charges are understood to be of a serious nature, involving political leaders in the state.

At the office of the Postmaster General today it was admitted that the charges had been filed and that they were being investigated. Further than this nothing be learned at the department. alleged that the employes of the state government who are involved in the charges are enemies of one of the candidates for the United States Senate from Kentucky, and that the information contained in the wrongfully opened letters was used to the disadvantage of the candidate

INSPECTION OF CHINESE.

Commissioner General Sargent Cites

Quick Work at San Francisco. The steamship Korea arrived at San Francisco December 17 with 113 Chinese. Of this number 31 were transients, 28 were merchants, 6 were merchants' wives, 18 were merchants' sons, 3 were merchants' daughters, 14 were laborers, 36 were natives of the United States, 4 were wives of natives, 1 was a native of Hawaii, 1 was the wife of a teacher and 2 were admitted on passports.

Among the passengers was Chan Kay Wong, president of the Shou Hing Association, one of the strongest of the celebrated "Six Companies." Mr. Wong was accompanied by several "body servants." When the Korea entered the Bay of San Francisco the inspection of the Chinese had been partially completed, and fifty-nine were ready to land when the ship tied up at the dock. Commissioner General Sargent cited this fact today to show that there is no delay in handling the immigration from the

Naval Movements.

The battleship Iowa and the tug Nina have arrived at New York; the torpedo boat O'Brien at Norfolk; the protected cruisers Des Moines and Denver at Culebra; the transport Lawton at Honolulu, and the gunboat Dubuque at Monte The supply ship Celtic has left Punta Arenas for Bahia.

To Be American Consul at Callao. E. E. E. McJimpsy of St. Josephs, Mo., has been selected as United States consultant Caliao, Peru, a post vacated by Mr. Gottchalk, recently promoted to be consultant convention, which meets in Indianapolis in the middle of January.

Baer of Philadelphia and Reading. Some and unfortunately members of the legislative body are frequently deaf to reasoning where a non-voting or corporate interest is at stake.

"Many movements that would otherwise be unknown until they became public prop-

Considerable Discussion on Dominican Vice President First Witness Before the In-Called on to Act.

IMMEDIATE REJECTION MORALES WITH REBELS IN NEW YORK TODAY

ADVOCATED BY SOME AS EASY NO ACTUAL CHANGE IN THE DOM- TELLS OF HIS CONFERENCE WITH INANT PARTY.

> Affairs in the Hands of the Cabinet -No Present Interference by This Country.

The State Department today received advices by cable from Santo Domingo which throw much-needed light on the revolutionary disturbance reported from there yesterday. These were to the effect that the diplomatic corps had been notified by the Dominican minister for foreign affairs, Gen. Tejera, that the president (Moraies) having abandoned the capital, leaving the government without an acting head, the cabinet had called upon the vice president (Gen. Caceres) to take charge pending the temporary failure of the president to exercise his functions. That action had been

dent. The city of Santo Domingo was quiet and the cabinet officers were exercising their functions without interruption.

taken under article 46 of the Dominican

constitution, providing for filling a vacance

in the presidential office in case of the

death, disability or absence of the presi-

Morales Reported With Rebels. President Morales was reported to be at Jaima, about ten or a dozen miles from the capital, among a band of revolutionists who were fighting there.

It was also reported that the new governor appointed by the cabinet to replace Gov. Perez, who was dismissed by decree. had been peacefully installed at Puerta Plata. Yesterday's advice was to the effect that Perez had barricaded the town and was about to resist the cabinet, with the expectation that he would be joined by Morales. The vice president, Gen. Caceres, is understood to be at Monte Christi, and as the Clyde line steamer Cherokee, with Capt. Colton, the United States controller of customs aboard, is due to touch at that port today, it is understood that he will take passage immediately for Santo Do-

ningo City, almost two days distant. No Change in Dominant Party.

As the situation is understood here there has been no actual change in the dominant arty in Santo Domingo as the result of Morales' abandonment. The fact is the party known as the Horacistas, of which Gen. Caceres, the vice president, is the principal figure, has all along controlled the cabinet, and that cabinet, in turn, owing to the peculiarity of the Dominican constitution, has completely dominated the presidential office. Now as Morales was ambitious to conduct his own government he fell under suspicion of disloyalty to his party and was suspected of intending to join opposition, or Jiminez party. Finding him-self without power because the cabinet con-trolled the party, Merales anticipated removal by the party leaders and fled to the revolutionists, with the intention to secure sufficient force, re-enter the capital and

drive out his enemies. No Present Interference.

For the present there will not be any inerference by the United States in the diffiulty which has arisen in Santo Domingo. The trouble is regarded by the State Department officials as entirely an internal one, and so long as outside interests are not menaced this attitude of non-intervention will be maintained. If, however, conditions should change materially and lawless acts should be committed against United States citizens and interests, and involving the col-lection of the Dominican customs by this government, or other acts of violence occur which, in the opinion of the officials here, would make it proper for this government to interfere, that step will be taken and measures adopted to quell the trouble. That lecision was reached at a conference at the White House last evening, in which the President and Secretaries Root, Taft and

Bonaparte participated. Warships Leave for Monte Christi. The gunboat Paducah left Norfolk today for Monte Christi. The Navy Department has advised Rear Admiral Bradford of her departure, and that she will be at his disposal as soon as she arrives in Dominican vaters. The Paducah is a sister ship to the Dubuque, and will be attaached to the squadron guarding American interests in

he West Indies. The Navy Department today received a prief dispatch from Puerta Plata, announc-ing the departure from that port for Monte Christi of the gunboat Dubuque. No details of her mission have yet been received. The bureau of insular affairs received a dispatch from J. H. Edwards today which confirmed the advices received earlier at he State Department. Mr. Edwards said also that the chances for a peaceful out-come of the trouble seemed good, but he

AFTER GROSVENOR'S JOB.

Fight to Retire Ohio Representative on at Athens Soon.

did not explain upon what basis

COLUMBUS, Ohio, December 27 .- At Athens the fight to retire Gen. Grosvenor from Congress will soon be fought out. The congressional committee fixed the date for the congressional convention yesterday. Each county in the district will have a candidate, and all were represented in the meeting. J. P. Wood of Athens, who holds a federal office at Washington, was present to represent Gen. Grosvenor. It seems likely that Ross and Athens will combine on Albert Douglass of Ross it

THE ANTHRACITE MINERS. Formal Request for a Conference Sent to Operators.

there is a deadlock.

Special Dispatch to The Star. WILKESBARRE, Pa., December 2 .-President Mitchell and the committee appointed by the Shamokin convent on of anthracite mine workers to confer with the operators relative to the demands for a new agreement have sent their request for a conference to the operators, and expect a reply in a couple of days. This request was in the nature of a brief let-ter sent to the head of each of the large ter sent to the head of each of the large coal companies, asking for a conference, but suggesting no time or place for it.

The general impression throughout the region is that the operators will grant this request and that the meeting will be held in New York city at the office of President Thomas of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company or in the office of President Baer of Philadelphia and Reading. Some

tomorrow; warmer tonight.

surance Committee

HAMILTON IN PARIS.

Statement Regarding Expenditure of Insurance Funds Entrusted to Him -Put in Evidence.

NEW YORK, December 27 .- John C. Mc-Call, secretary of the New York Life Insurance Company, who a few days ago returned from Europe, where he went to get an accounting of money advances to Andrew Hamilton, was the first witness in the insurance investigation today, when the last week of the committee's work was taken up.

Mr. McCall said he saw Hamilton in France, and that Mr. Hamilton was seriously ill, though able to walk about. Mr. McCall also presented a physician's certificate describing Mr. Hamilton's iliness, and stating that the patient could not undertake a voyage or leave France within two

Mr. McCall said he asked Hamilton for his check books, but Hamilton refused to give them up, saying that the stubs related to his own personal business. Mr. McCall did, however, get a statement from Hamil-ton regarding the expenditures of funds intrusted to him by insurance-companies. The statement then was produced and put

Hamilton's Statement.

Mr. Hamilton in his statement tells why he can not produce vouchers or canceled checks to show to whom and in what amounts he had paid out money. The statement is to the effect that in consequence of the accepted understanding of the companies interested with the New York Life n watching legislation, "no demand was made by me for vouchers from other people, nor were there any books or accounts kept

by me covering same."

It continues: "Nor are there any of my checks to produce. Payment by my check would necessarily have disclosed the fact that the person receiving the check was under r tainer by me, and would thus have necessarily hampered that portion of my work that was most efficacious, namely, absolute secrecy. Cash, drafts and certifi-cates were generally preferred. I can not which relate to affairs other than those of the New York Life Insurance Company. I can not produce any books of these particular accounts because none were ever kept by me. Even if I did possess them, it does not appear to me that the demand for them would be a fair and honest one. The un-derstanding that I had in undertaking this work was distinct and thorough. If it had not been so I should have declined the task."

Mr. Hamilton in opening his statement the United States at present because of his

Services Needed at Albany. At the time of his employment in charge of the bureau of taxation and legislation of the New York Life the life insurance companies feared that unless concerted action was taken they might be practically legislated and taxed out of existence. "The usual practice of depending alone upon counsel to attend and present arguments was

mined to be insufficient," says Mr. Hamil-

"The very fact that the great life insurance interests of New York favored or op-posed pending legislative propositions would itself often concentrate the opposition against their views; so likewise did the knowledge that we were represented at the capitols of various states led to demands that political favorites should be employed in the role of counsel, which, if acceded to, placed our affairs at the mercy of those who did not possess our confidence.

"These and other considerations led the three companies to but one conclusion. We felt that if a secret service was a permissible governmental agency a confidential service would be the only effective and at the same time proper plan to guard the welfare of the most extensive commercial in-terests in the world—the life insurance busi-

ness of the state of New York.

A Confidential Service. "This confidential secret service was decided upon as the only feasible plan of protection. I explained to the president of the New York Life Insurance Company, as did the other gentlemen who were associated with me in this work to the officers of their respective companies, that itemized accounts by names, or amounts by separate vouchers, details or particulars, should not be demanded if we were to be held responsible. The protection of the companies un-

der such a plan was ample."
Mr. Hamilton gives a long summary of the various styles of bills hostile to insur-ance companies, many of them taxation measures. "Bills to compel the company's reports to be repeatedly and unnecessarily published in newspapers are advocated," says Mr. Hamilton, "to gain favor with the press for increasing their revenues. Out-rageous propositions, such as the ten per cent tax proposed in Arkansas, or absurd propositions like the Michigan bill, where a doctor's certificate of ill-health would excuse the payment of the insurance premium and keep a policy in force; or the Virginia bill, making it actionable for a life insur-ance agent to enter the office of a man where the sign 'no agents allowed' is dis-played, find legislative favor. However

ridiculous these bills may seem, they demand attention.
"In Indiana the attempt was made to pass a law placing the surrender value of a life insurance policy upon the list of personal property which was taxable to the owner. Companies which offered no such advantages to policy holders supported it as an attack upon their rivals who offered this

advantage. The measure, however, was de-"Immediately the state assessors concluded "Immediately the state assessors concluded to tax policy holders, proclaiming that the existing law was broad enough in its terms to cover this. If this was true of Indiana, it was probably true of many other states in the union. The New York Life Insurance Company, through my department, retained eminent and influential counsel, and succeeded by a divided court in defeating the project. Following out this idea developed in Indiana, several states—notably Arkansas—introduced similar measures, all of which were defeated.

Penvesentatives at Every Capital.

Representatives at Every Capital.

"At the capital of every state we have either retained representatives for the companies or are in co-operation with some one who has retained representatives duly influential. It has been found advisable as the result of experience to avoid as far as possible any exact public information as possible any exact public information as to who represents us. The known pres-ence of a corporation represented at legis-lative halls is the signal for renewed vigor in the attacks of blackmallers and cranks,

## Weather. Partly cloudy tonight and